

# Coffee-Electrocardiogram Experiment

## using latin square design

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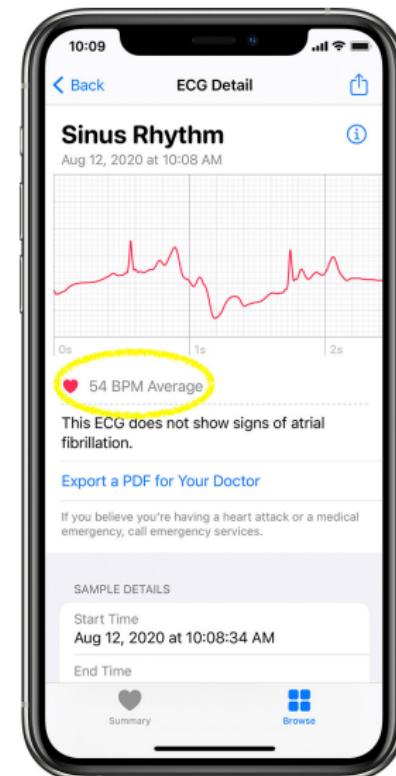
## Section 1

### Introduction

# Electrocardiogram Experiment

## Goal

- Does caffeine causally affect ECG or *heart rate*?
- Caffeine: ☕ coffee
- Response: 🕒 Average heart rate (BPM)



# Latin Square Design

Table 1: Reduced Latin Square

Row	Column			
	1	2	3	4
1	A	B	C	D
2	B	C	D	A
3	C	D	A	B
4	D	A	B	A

- Each treatment once in each row and column
- We allocate 4 treatment levels randomly

## Section 2

Design and the Data

# Blocking Factors

Caffeine intake depends on the following two factors (한동하, 2018).

## Row: Coffee-to-water ratio

- ① 1:0 (Espresso, 40 ml)
- ② 1:2.5 (Water 100 ml)
- ③ 1:5 (Water 200 ml)
- ④ 1:7.5 (Water 300 ml)

## Column: Drinking speed

- ①  $\leq 5$  sec
- ② 5-15 sec
- ③ 15-30 sec
- ④  $30 <$  sec



Figure 1: Coffee (40 ml)

# Factor

Intake of caffeine (himynameisabcde, 2020) from Starbucks by Nespresso

- ① House blend: 74.5 mg
- ② Sumatra: 54.5 mg
- ③ Decaf espresso roast: 3 mg
- ④ Just water: 0 mg

# Output

Value: Average heart rate

- in BPM
- $y_{rc}^{pre}$ ,  $y_{rc}^{post}$ : before and after coffee as in Lee (2021)
- Since there exists variation, we consider the difference:

$$y_{rc} := y_{rc}^{post} - y_{rc}^{pre}$$

Measure

- Apple Watch Series 4
- ECG app
- Algorithm version: 1



# Randomized Assignment

- ① Randomly allocate previous (1, 2, 3, 4) to (A, B, C, D)
- ② Assign to above Table 1

```
set.seed(1)  
sample(LETTERS[1:4])  
#> [1] "A" "C" "D" "B"
```

- Ⓐ House blend (74.5 mg) - 1
- Ⓑ Water (0 mg) - 4
- Ⓒ Sumatra (54.5 mg) - 2
- Ⓓ Decaf espresso roast (3 mg) - 3

# Latin Square

Table 2: Design of the Experiment

Water	Drinking Speed (in sec.)			
	<=5	5-15	15-30	30<
0 ml	HB (74.5)	W (0)	S (54.5)	D (3)
100 ml	W (0)	S (54.5)	D (3)	HB (74.5)
200 ml	S (54.5)	D (3)	HB (74.5)	W (0)
300 ml	D (3)	HB (74.5)	W (0)	HB (74.5)

<sup>1</sup> 'Water' is the coffee-to-water ratio (divide with 40 ml)

<sup>2</sup> Values in the brackets indicate caffeine (in mg)

- Use *reduced latin square*
- Randomization test afterward

# Controlling the Other Variables

## Coffee

- Drink coffee every morning (between 8:30 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.)
- after eating a piece of bread
- Nespresso machine: Pixie C61 in my home

## Measure

- Sitting at the table
- Rest my arms on the table
- Use the same strip
  - Nike sport band
  - of same fit (8-th)
- and other instructions in  
<https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT208955>

## Section 3

Analysis

# Dataset

Table 3: Experiment Data

water	Drinking Speed			
	<=5	5-15	15-30	30<
0 ml	HB, 9	W, 1	S, 7	D, 3
100 ml	W, 2	S, 6	D, 3	HB, 14
200 ml	S, 4	D, 3	HB, 1	W, 0
300 ml	D, 2	HB, 4	W, 2	S, 4

<sup>1</sup> Caffeine: HB > S > D > W

<sup>2</sup> Outputs: after - before taking coffee

# Observed Outcomes

Table 4: Observed Outcomes from LS Experiment

	1	2	3	4	Mean
1	9.00	1.0	7.00	3.00	5.00
2	2.00	6.0	3.00	14.00	6.25
3	4.00	3.0	1.00	0.00	2.00
4	2.00	4.0	2.00	4.00	3.00
Mean	4.25	3.5	3.25	5.25	4.06

- Each cell:  $y_{rc}$
- Column:  $\bar{y}_{r\cdot}(\cdot)$
- Row:  $\bar{y}_{\cdot c}(\cdot)$
- Grand mean:  $\bar{y}_{..}(\cdot)$
- $SSTot = \sum(y_{rc} - \bar{y}_{..}(\cdot))^2 = 186.938$

# Unbiased Estimators

## Recall

- Adjusted row effect:  $\rho_r = \bar{Y}_{r\cdot}(\cdot) - \bar{Y}_{..}(\cdot)$ 
  - unbiased:  $\hat{\rho}_r = \bar{y}_{r\cdot}(\cdot) - \bar{y}_{..}(\cdot)$
- Adjusted column effect:  $\gamma_c = \bar{Y}_{\cdot c}(\cdot) - \bar{Y}_{..}(\cdot)$ 
  - unbiased:  $\hat{\gamma}_c = \bar{y}_{\cdot c}(\cdot) - \bar{y}_{..}(\cdot)$
- Adjusted treatment effect ()
  - causal estimand
  - $\tau(k) = \bar{Y}_{..}(k) - \bar{Y}_{..}(\cdot)$
  - unbiased:  $\hat{\tau}(k) = \bar{y}_{..}(k) - \bar{y}_{..}(\cdot)$

# Causal Estimand

Table 5: Unbiased Estimation of adjusted treatment effect

House Blend	Sumatra	Decaf	Water
2.9375	1.1875	-1.3125	-2.8125

Caffeine: HB > S > D > W

- Larger caffeine leads to larger effect
- $SSTre = 4 \sum \hat{\tau}(k)^2 = 78.688$

# Row and Column Effects

Table 6: Unbiased Estimation of adjusted row effect

100ml	200ml	300ml	400ml
0.9375	2.1875	-2.0625	-1.0625

- Different with what we expected: non-monotonous
- $SSRow = 4 \sum \hat{\rho}_r^2 = 44.188$

Table 7: Unbiased Estimation of adjusted column effect

<=5	5-15	15-30	30<
0.1875	-0.5625	-0.8125	1.1875

- 30< has exceptionally large value
- $SSCol = 4 \sum \hat{\gamma}_c^2 = 9.688$
- $SSRow > SSCol$

# ANOVA

Table 8: ANOVA Table

Source	Observed			F-Statistic
	DF	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	
water	3	44.19	14.73	1.625
speed	3	9.69	3.23	0.356
coffee	3	78.69	26.23	2.894
Residuals	6	54.38	9.06	
Total	15	186.94		

- ANOVA table from the observed data
- p-value for the treatment: 0.124 (not significant)
- $F_{Tre} = 2.894$  has causal meaning
- Randomize  $F_{Tre}$  under sharp null

# Sharp Null

## Sharp null hypothesis

- of **no effect**
- $H_0 : y_{rc}(1) = y_{rc}(2) = y_{rc}(3) = y_{rc}(4)$
- for each  $(r, c)$  pair

## Imputing

- ① Under the sharp null,  
impute the missing  $Y_{rc}(k)$
- ② Apply the formulation

Table 9: Observed Values of the Science Table for the Coffee-ECG Experiment (row 2 and 3: in Appendix)

id	water	speed	coffee	Observed $y_{rc}(k)$			
				HB	W	S	De
<b>Row 1 (Water 0 ml)</b>							
1	1	1	1	9			
2	1	2	4		1		
3	1	3	2			7	
4	1	4	3				3
<b>Row 4 (Water 300 ml)</b>							
13	4	1	3				2
14	4	2	1	4			
15	4	3	4		2		
16	4	4	2			4	

# Imputation of Observed Potential Outcomes

Under the sharp null,

Table 10: Imputed Outcomes under the Sharp Null

id	water	speed	coffee	Observed $y_{rc}(k)$			
				HB	W	S	De
<b>Row 1 (Water 0 ml)</b>							
1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9
2	1	2	4	1	1	1	1
3	1	3	2	7	7	7	7
4	1	4	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Row 4 (Water 300 ml)</b>							
13	4	1	3	2	2	2	2
14	4	2	1	4	4	4	4
15	4	3	4	2	2	2	2
16	4	4	2	4	4	4	4

# Randomization Test

- Following the same step we learn in the class (Lee, 2021)
- Iterating 2000 times
- p-value is:

$$\text{p-value} = 0.125$$

i.e. Not significant as in ANOVA table

# Randomization Distribution

See the histogram.

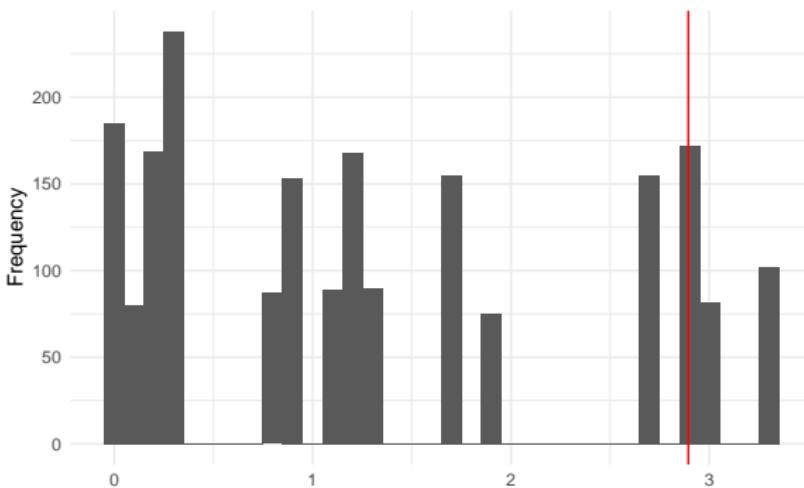


Figure 2: Randomization Distribution of  $F_{Tre}$  under the Null

## Section 4

Conclusion

# Conclusion

- Recall:  $H_0 : y_{rc}(1) = y_{rc}(2) = y_{rc}(3) = y_{rc}(4)$
- i.e. Caffeine's effect on average heart rate
- We expected the effect was significant
- However, there was *no significant evidence* (p-value of 0.125) 😭

# Discussion: Why this result?

## ① Caffeine tolerance

- I have taken coffee everyday
- Was coffee I have taken too small?

## ② Variability: The first treatment (HB) seem too variable

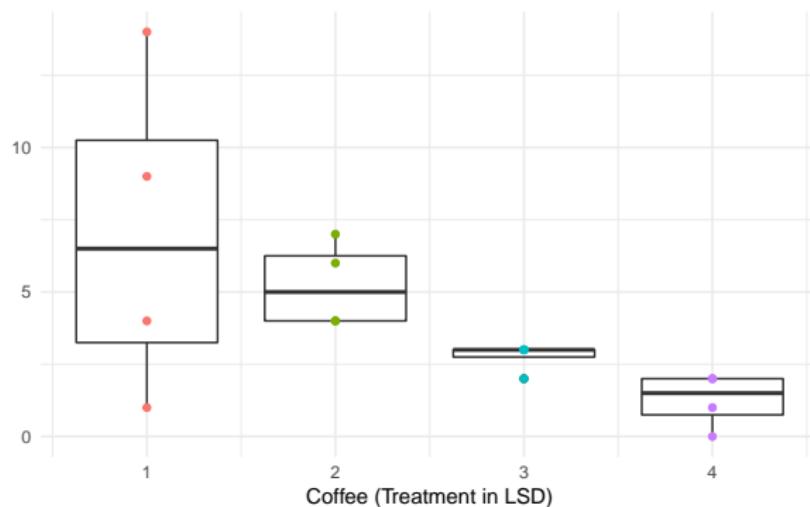


Figure 3: Box Plot for each Treatment

# Future study

- ① Other samples: Correct arbitrarily set levels
  - Re-define the levels of each factor
- ② Re-measure (for Unit 8 and 11)
  - Change  $y_{24} = 14$  to 10 and  $y_{24} = 1$  to 3

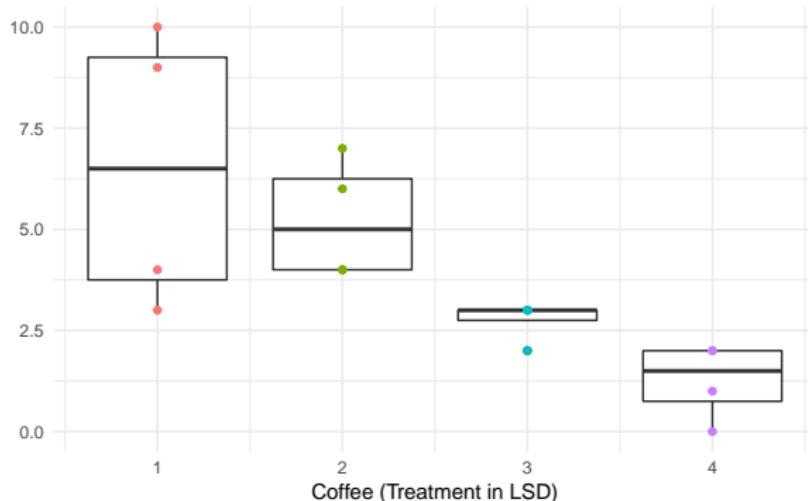


Figure 4: Pseudo-dataset - (2,4) and (3,3) changed

# Then 😊?

- For the pseudo-dataset,
- P-value becomes 0.001 😱

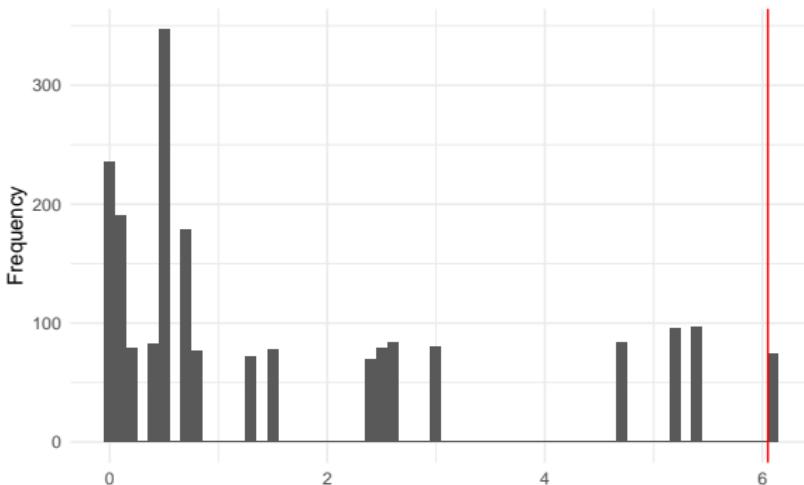


Figure 5: If (2,4) and (3,3) were the different values 😊

## Section 5

Related Contents

# Thanks

## Feedback

- Thanks for listening 
- Q & A 

## Codes

- My Github repository: ygeunkim/ecg-experiment
  - <https://github.com/ygeunkim/ecg-experiment> 
  - includes source codes for this analysis 
  - and R markdown files 

himynameisabcde (2020). r/nespresso - i received the caffeine content numbers for starbucks nespresso pods!

[https://www.reddit.com/r/nespresso/comments/id31r5/i\\_recieved\\_the\\_caffeine\\_content\\_numbers\\_for/](https://www.reddit.com/r/nespresso/comments/id31r5/i_recieved_the_caffeine_content_numbers_for/).

Lee, K. (2021). Design and analysis of experiments (sta5031).  
<https://icampus.skku.edu>. Accessed: 2021-05-20.

한동하 (2018). [한동하 원장의 웰빙의 역설] 냉커피는 뜨거운 커피와 어떤 차이가 있을까?

<http://www.k-health.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=37375>.